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The one insuperable difficulty encountered by Democrats in hunting for antiexpansion precedents in American history is that there are none.

Chairman Hernly says wholesale lying has been done about his trip to Washington. Oh, not wholesale, colonel; just "spegial" lying by a "staff correspondent."

Historical coincidences are sometimes in-Inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico on May 1, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay, and will arrive there on the Mayflower.

Mr. Altgeld says that Jefferson was an expansionist but not an imperialist; that he believed in the annexation of contigu ous territory but not of remote. Yet Jefferson was the first American to suggest the acquisition of Cuba.

The re-election of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, by 116 out of 120 Democratic votes in the Alabama Legislature is a distinct approval of his position on the question of national expansion and comes pretty near being a repudiation of Bryanism

If it is true, as dispatches state, that the Boers are relying on Webster Davis to bring about American intervention in their behalf, they are cherishing vain hopes. However numerous the individual sympathizers with the Boers may be, the duty of this government will be to maintain strict neutrality.

It is well enough that the inauguration of American civil government in Porte Rico should be marked by some spectacular and impressive demonstrations, but, that done, it is to be hoped the American officials will lose no time in getting down to business and adopting simple republican methods.

The proposed amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law and the proposed amendment giving Congress and the States control of all monopolies show that the Republican position with regard to trusts will not be left in doubt. Their action in the premises will rob the Democracy of what they have been hoping would be an effective campaign issue.

If the union carpenters of Chicago ask Admiral Dewey to refuse to view the parade in that city from any stand not built by them they will be guilty of very bad manners. The admiral goes to Chicago as an Invited guest and they have no right to ask him to take sides in a local labor trouble. The laws of hospitality and decency are above those even of labor unions.

Messrs. Pitt & Scott, of New York city. foreign freight brokers and express carriers of twenty-five years' experience, are planning the establishment in London of a permanent depot for the exhibition and gale of American products. By bringing the foreign consumers into actual contact with American manufactures they hope not only to make a market for such goods, but to offer such a reduction of expenses to these manufacturers as will encourage them to co-operate in the undertaking. is a scheme with far-reaching possibilities and worth consideration by manufacturers who wish to extend their trade.

The attitude of the leaders of the Italian strike in New York should attract attention. They are foreigners whom the Italian consul is looking after. Unless the padrones, who come very near holding many Italian laborers in slavery get the most of the wages of these people. they are receiving three times as much money at \$1.25 a day as they ever hoped to earn at home. Yet they come here and not only refuse to work, but have assailed and beaten those who desire to work for these wages. They have already killed one soldier and threaten to resist the laws and those enforcing them. We have been eigners in this country earning wages who have a special hatred for those whom they call Americans.

Senator Hoar is entitled to the respect which pertains to old age, patriotic service and honest convictions, but beyond that his defense of Aguinaldo and his followers carries no weight whatever. His assump tion that the war in the Philippines is one the United States ignores the truth of his tory and reverses the position between the against its rightful authority. His plan for the disposition of the Philippines is magnanimous, ideal and almost divinely beautiful, but it does not possess any element of practical statesmanship or common sense. Its adoption would make the United States the laughing stock of nations and would relegate the Philippine friands to a condition of tribal warfare in unitely worse than Spanish rule.

The shutting down of the extensive

ly due mainly to the destruction of their market through the interruption of the building trades by strikes in Chicago and elsewhere. There is no labor trouble at employment there by the shutting down of works attributed directly to the paralysis in the building trades caused by strikes elsewhere. The president of the company owning the twelve plants which have shut down says: "Labor troubles are at the bottom of it. Our market has been destroyed by the stopping of building labor, and we have had to shut down until the accumulated stocks are sold." Thus in period of great prosperity and at the be ginning of a season which promised to be remarkable for extensive building operations, these operations and the factories which supply them are paralyzed by strikes which involve some very unreasonable demands, and which, in as far as they involve any just ones, should have been submitted to arbitration.

#### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND

IMPERIALISM. The Sentinel takes the Journal to task because, after having condemned the establishment of a tariff between the United States and Porto Rico, it approves the Porto Rican government bill enacted by Congress. Quoting the Journal's summary and approval of the bill as "framed on just lines, and in conformity with the principles of republican government," the Sentinel says:

What principle of republican government is there in the appointment of a Governor and one House of legislature by the President? Here is not only an absolute check on all legislation put in the hands of an appointive body, but absolute control of the executive department added to absolute check on legislation put in th hands of seven foreigners, appointed by the President of the United States. No king ever held greater power over a colony than the President has under this law.

If the new Porto Rican government bill represents imperialism then so does every territorial government created by Congress from the formation of the government to general lines as was the ordinance of 1787, which established the first civil government in the great Northwest territory, including the present State of Indiana, and in some respects is more liberal than that cele brated act. Under the ordinance of 1787 the Governor, secretary and legislative coun cil of the new territory were appointed by Congress, while under the Porto Rican act they are appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. The people of Porto Rico may elect a local legislature immediately. It was some years before the people of Indiana could do so. The people of the Territory of Indiana were not au thorized by the ordinance of 1787, nor b any act of Congress to choose officers o the territorial militia, nor to elect judges o any of the inferior courts of the territory nor clerks of the courts, nor justices of th peace, nor sheriffs, nor coroners, nor county treasurers nor county surveyors. The power of choosing all these officers was vested in the Governor of the territory. and he was appointed by Congress. The people of Porto Rico are given a much larger measure of local government than this. For five years after the Territory of Indiana was created the only laws the people had were those made by the Governor and judges of the territory. These were five years of what would now be called unadulterated imperialism. The people of Porto Rico will fare much better in this re gard. In 1805 the members of the first legis-

nor Harrison, said: Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst th trammels of a territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to republicanism. . . . The confidence which our fellow-citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help re gretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one-especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of these powers may be ex-

lative council of the Territory of Indiana

in their reply to the first message of Gover

It will be observed the council protested against "the unlimited power" of th Governor over legislation and hinted that they regarded it as imperialism. Yet that was under the ordinance of 1787, and Thomas Jefferson was President. The ordinance prescribed a property qualification voters, and in 1808 Congress further re stricted it as follows:

Every free white male person in the In diana territory, above the age of twentyone years, having been a citizen of the United States and resident in said territory one year next preceding an election of rep resentatives, and who has a legal or equitable right to a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who may become the purchaser from the United States of a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who holds, in his own right, a town lot of the value of one hundred dollars, shall be entitled to vote for representatives to the

General Assembly of the said territory. The qualifications of voters are not yet fixed under the Porto Rican act, but it safe to say they will not include any such property qualifications as the foregoing.

It was during Jefferson's administration

also, that the territorial government of Louisiana, acquired by him, was organized An act of Congress of Oct. 31, 1803, entitled "An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April last; and for the temporary government thereof," authorized the President to take possession of and occupy, said territory, and provided "that until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing governments of the same shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct." This gave the President war powers in time of peace. The first law creating civil government in Louisiana, passed March 26, 1804, provided that "the legislative powers shall be vested in the Governor, and in thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory, to be called the legislative council, who shall be appointed annually by the President of the United States." The act made no pro vision for a popular or elective branch of the Legislature, the Governor and legislative council appointed by the President

having sole legislative power. The cases above cited illustrate the dealing of Congress with territories originally pany, throwing several thousand owned by the United States, and with thos workmen out of employment, is undoubted- acquired by it. They show that from the

beginning territorial government has implied a condition of tutelage subject to the control of the general government. If the charge of imperialism lies against the present administration it lies against every administration that has had to deal with territories from that of Jefferson to the

Nearly every Presbyterian who is preachor allowing himself to be interviewed on the subject of a revision of the Confession of Faith is in favor of the change. but let it not be hastily assumed that the proposed modification will therefore be speedily brought about. The conservative old gentlemen who consider the existing time-honored creed a sacred instrument quite as well suited to the present time as it was to the past are yet to be heard from, and these gentlemen, it is well to recall, constitute a large proportion of the membership of presbyteries, general assemblies and ecumenical councils. The reform may be begun now, but it is safe to predict that it will be a long time before it is successfully accomplished.

The action of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Commercial Club indors ing the proposed Indianapolis Southern Railway and pledging their cordial support is timely and commendable. No railroad project of recent years has promised more for this city or better deserves the cordial support of all classes of citizens than this one. Traversing a new country and penetrating a new part of the State, it would give access to important mineral deposits, open up new markets for the city and bring the capital in touch with portions of the State with which it does not now possess ready communication. Support of the project should not stop with paper expressions, but should take a substantial form.

The recent announcement that Aguinaldo s hiding in Manila is not followed by any report of efforts to find and arrest him. Perhaps the American authorities think it would be unwise to make a martyr of him. Lieutenant George H. Knox, formerly assistant chief of police in Manila, who has just returned to this country, says that if Aguinaldo is really hiding in Manila the Macabebes will make short work of him if they can find him. The Americans would hardly know what to do with him if they should capture him, but the Macabebes, who have bitter hatred of him would not be embarrassed that way.

Some of the correspondents in South Africa say that the young men among the Boers are much more anxious for peace at any price than are the old ones. This is probably because they are less influenced by President Kruger's scriptural appeals and believe in their hearts that there would be more freedom and prosperity under British government than under Boer.

Philadelphia papers have long been noted for the number of obituary notices published in each issue. Philadelphia is a large city and probably its death ratio is no higher proportionately than that of other towns and cities, but the impression made by the daily mortuary record lends a melancholy interest to the vital statistics as published each week, showing, as they do, what it is that carries Philadelphians off It appears by this record for the week ending April 14 that, out of a total of 691 deaths, 203 resulted from different forms of ung disease-consumption, congestion, inflammation, etc. This is not inclusive of fifteen cases of bronchial inflammation of forty-six cases of influenza, a malady in which the lungs are usually more or less affected. No other disease approached this rate of mortality, the list running: Heart disease, 29; convulsions, 28; kidneys, 26; apoplexy, 24; measles, 22, and so on down to a case of suicide. It might be thought, judging from the long-continued complaints of the character of the Schuylkill water, that the overloading of Philadelphia stom achs with the soil of Pennsylvania would sufficiently explain the mortuary figures, but alluvium would not "go to the lungs," hence the prevalence of difficulties with the breathing apparatus must be ascribed to other causes. Perhaps the citizens wear their respiratory organs out in argumentative discussions of their love for Wanamaker and Quay; perhaps they get out of breath with running to subscribe to the national convention fund; perhaps they die of sheer exhaustion-inability to draw their breath-after reading the Philadelphia Sunday papers. But why speculate? There is evidently a microbe in the case which the health officers have not yet discovered. Meanwhile, the obituary columns are "featured" in the most enterprising style and form one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Philadelphia press.

# That Correspondence.

Said Carter to d'Arcos: "Will you come and visit us When we celebrate the doings Of the day that awful muss Was started by our Dewey At your government's expense? Will you come and hear the story Of a hopeless, brave defense? Will you come and hear repeated How he riddled men and boats-Will you come and let us lick you With our bunting and our floats?"

Said d'Arcos unto Carter,

While his eyes emitted flame: "I do not care to visit You; are you devoid of shame, That you should take this method To rub it in on me. This is my first red-hot one Got in Amerikee! 'Twould hardly be a pleasure For me to sit and watch While Yankee vessels hammered Our navy to a blotch; 'Twould not, perhaps, convulse me, To see my countrymen Made into wurst!"

Said Carter.

"I didn't mean it, then!" The National Educational Association announces through a committee in whose hands the matter has been placed that it will give a series of prizes, amounting in all to \$1,200, for essays in school hygiene. For the best essay submitted on each of the following topics: The seating, the lighting, the heating, and the ventilating of school buildings, \$200; for the second best essay submitted on each topic, \$100 It is expected that valuable and much needed enlightenment will be secured on this important matter. The essays must be submitted by February, 1901. Among the members of the committee are W. ucation, and George P. Brown, editor School and Home, Bloomington Ill. The chairman of the committee, to whom inquiries are to be addressed, is A. R. Taylor, Emporia, Kan.

Why do some people persist in demanding the right of women to enter politics when they are already in politics? Miss Ingels, of Kentucky, is, at any rate, if all the papers | who are smoking that two or three of say of her is true. She is now the clerk of them will get off

the Kentucky House of Representatives and is said to have been "rocked since infancy in the cradle of Democracy, and now the appreciation of her loyalty to that party, as shown by her political speeches during the last presidential campaign, has found fitting expression in the support which Kentucky Democrats unanimously gave her in her election to the office she now holds." It is further averred that "she is mounting to an enviable place on the ladder of well-merited fame, and the political world will be stirred by her eloquence as, from State to State, she will again plead the Democratic cause in the campaign of next fall." What could a woman who wants to be in politics ask more than this?

The women members of the New York church who refrained from buying Easter gowns and bonnets and devoted the money those articles would have cost to the payment of the church debt, probably reflected that Easter came rather early this year for the wearing of spring clothes, and that, anyway, it would be easier to secure the services of the dressmaker at a later

A Vermont woman wants the nomination for the vice presidency, and a New York paper wants to know if she would be able to keep the secrets of the Senate when that body went into executive session. She could probably keep them until she had a chance to confide them to next morning's papers as is now the custom.

What would become of that cherished ecclesiastical pastime, the heresy trial, if the Presbyterian Confession of Faith were out of it?

#### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Temptation. would be,

His path to the White House he straight can A Matter of Garb.

"Now, little Jim, tell the class what sure sign we have that spring is here." "Yes'm; we know it's spring when we gits t' wear our Sunday clothes ev'y day."

An Alarming Prospect.

"Araminta got rid of that man who courted er so persistently. "How?" "She told him an old rival of his was com up from Kentucky.'

Literary Methods.

"Stubbs, why don't you clean up all this litte on your writing table?" "I can't; I'm too busy." "Busy at what?" "Making more litter."

They Keep Right On. political orators.' "How's that?"

"Why, when an automobile gets out of gasoline it stops; when some political orators run out of ideas they don't even know it."

#### Footnotes.

The peach crop is all right if it isn't killed any more than usual. -The best time to lie abed and think about your

day's work is after it is done. Roosters often seem low-spirited, but a hen

always cackles as if she enjoyed life. Contentment is a will-o'-the-wisp; and man keeps his muscles active by dancing after it.

The gossiper doesn't oftener get into trouble because discreet people are afraid to repeat what Women who have flower beds always have an

idea that their neighbors keep chickens just to By cultivating an interest in life we get such an abnormal zest that wherever we are we wish we were somewhere else.

One variety of religious zeal is that which prompts a devoted Episcopalian to call all other enominations "the sects."

# REBUKE TO DALZELL.

Not Becoming to Congressmen to Talk of a "Subsidized Press."

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mr. Dalzell, in a moment of anger and excitement had the audacity to style the newspapers which have been voicing the almost unanimous opposition of the Republican masses of the country to the tariff provision of the bill as the "subsidized Republican press," but he was forced to swallow his words, which he did with as bad grace as possible. If there has been, or is to be, any subsidizing in this miserable business, it is on the other side of the question. Never before in the history of er cent. tariff provision and

the Republican party has there been such a general revolt against any partcular line of policy which the self-constituted leaders the organization have attempted to force upon it. Evidences of this revolt have come from every section of the country, and have been so nearly unanimous that almost every Republican newspaper of standing and influence has opposed the was wiped out there would be a considerand earnestly demanded that should heed the original demand of the President for the performance of our "plain duty" to Porto Rico. These papers were not "subsidized"-they were not even the surplus imposed a duty on the present "misguided," as Mr. Dalzell insisted that Congress to reduce the tax burden at the he meant when he was forced to withdraw the obnoxious word. Upon them will fall I the difficult task of explaining the action of Congress in ignoring our pledges and shirk- first articles of repeal. Mr. Boutell's ing our "plain duty" to the people of Porto Rico in the coming campaign. How they will go about it, and how they will succeed, remains to be seen.

# Counting the Cost.

Washington Special in Chicago Post. Republican congressmen to-day counting their costs. The flood of letters which have reached certain congressmen from all directions of the country leaves no doubt that the legislation for Porto Rico is unpalatable to the majority of the members of the Republican party. The final enactment of the Porto Rican measure has provoked a more emphatic protest than before from constituents and from leading men of the Republican party who have not come under the spell of the influence which whipped unwilling Republicans in Congress into line. That there is imminent danger of the loss of the House of Representatives to the Republicans is generally believed. The Democrats are jubilant and predict an overwhelming Democratic victory at the polls next November. The Republicans rallied their forces today with a show of confidence that "things would be righted and the multitude would see the light."

# A Civil Service Appointment.

New York Evening Post. The appointment of George B. Cortelyou to succeed John Addison Porter as secretary to the President is not only comnendable in itself, as the deserved promotion of an efficient subordinate in the White House staff, but it also serves to show how much humbug there is in the claim of the spoilsmen that there are a host of offices which ought to be excepted from the operation of the civil-service law because they are of a confidential nature. Mr. Cortelyou has served first as confidential clerk to the fourth assistant postmaster general, and then as clerk in a responsible position at the executive mansion, under both Democratic and Repubcan administrations, and high officials of each party found his services entirely satisfactory. There is no reason in the nature of things why a large proportion of the socalled "confidential positions" should be kept outside the competitive system, and the case of Mr. Cortelyou shows how weak is the excuse for leaving such places to the

# Where She Gets Even.

New York Press. A woman whose husband smokes all over the house whenever he feels like it will get on a smoking car and look so at the men

WAR STAMP TAX A BURDEN TO IN-DIANA DRUGGISTS.

Its Abolition Advocated by R. I. Eades Before the House Ways and Means Committee.

#### HAWAIIAN BILL AGREED TO

HOUSE MEASURE AMENDED AND AC CEPTED BY SENATE CONFEREES.

Indiana Republican Representatives Coming Home to Attend the State Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- R. I. Eades, of Indianapolis, representing the Indiana Druggists' Association, made an argument before the ways and means committee today for the repeal of the war stamp tax on pharmaceutical preparations and proprietary medicines. He informed the committee that Indiana was as deeply interested in this matter as any State in the Union, so simplified as to have the knots taken as it is one of the most important from the standpoint of production. The manufacindustry in the State, and the burden of the war tax was therefore a heavy one to bear. Besides, there are 3,000 retail druggists in the State for whom Mr. Eades spoke. In of government, as finally determined upresponse to a jocular inquiry from a Demo-

loud, firm voice, whereupon everybody form, in effect leaving the matter to the

The drug delegation was large, including representatives of many State pharmaceutical associations and members of the

National Association of Retail Druggists. Thomas U. Wooten, national secretary, spoke of what he termed the discrimination and injustice of this tax, and its unnecessary character in view of the surplus. George P. Englehard, of Chicago, president of the drug association of that city, stated that under the rulings of the revenue bureau the act was not restricted to patent medicines, as originally designed, but to all medicines save those issued under a physician's certificate. Why not, he asked, similarly tax food and clothing, as this was distinctly class legislation. The only medicinal preparations receiving exemption, he stated, was the vast and increasing product of foreign uncompounded chemicals, mainly from Germany.

Representative Grosvenor questioned this statement, pointing out that if the foreign remedies paid no internal revenue tax they paid a heavy customs duty, six or eight times greater than the internal tax on domestic products.

Chairman Payne also brought out that such American products as were similar to the German would have a like exemption from the internal tax, although Mr. Englehard said there were practically none of

Mr. Grosvenor said that he was prised to learn that such common drugs as arnica and paregoric were taxed as been the intention of the framers of the law to have it so construed; and that it

should be resisted in the courts. Mr. Hirzman, of the New York Pharmaceutical Association, said the drug trade throughout New York was being greatly depressed by "department stores," for advertising purposes, sold patent medicines at less than cost, and some of them were now putting in regular prescription branches. This was given as an additional reason for relieving the regular trade from

the present tax burden. Charles Clark spoke for the manufacturers. He said some of those present paid \$10,000 and \$20,000 annually. Much of the tax was on a variety of articles designed for suffering humanity. Many of the bandages which saved the lives of our soldiers had to bear revenue stamps. With a \$82,000,000 surplus the course of the government in taking \$10,000 from a manufacturer and storing it away in the treasury amounted to a confiscation, and Mr. Clark protested against such action. Several members of the committee suggested that if the surplus was cut down other interests, particularly the beer inter-

est, would ask that they share in the re-Mr. Payne stated that the increase of about \$102,000,000, so that if the entire act

Representative Boutell, of Illinois, said that the enormous sums raised under the act were a surprise to its framers, as they much exceeded the estimates. He said that earliest moment. The reduction should be made at the points of greatest friction and schedule B he regarded as one of the statement was enthusiastically applauded. This closed the hearing and the committee adjourned.

Senator Fairbanks to-day introduced bill to increase the pensions of William T. Gratton, of Nashville, Ind. and Jospeh A. Mosler, of Terre Haute, to \$50 a month.

The Indiana delegation in Congress, in common with senators and members from other States, are in daily receipt of budgets of petitions from manufacturers praying for the erection of a fireproof patent office. An association of patent attorneys in New York has taken the lead in this laudable enterprise and is flooding the country with petition blanks which are finding their way back to Washington generously and influentially signed. Such a building is badly

Nearly all the Indiana Republican congressmen are making preparations to go to the state convention in Indianapolis next week. Several will leave Washington as soon as they vote on the pending naval

United States District Attorney A. Wishard has returned to Indianapolis. A. L. Kumler, of Lafayette, is in the city. The final preliminary steps were taken

to-day by which the disputed boundary line between the States of Tennessee and Vir-W. Pickle, of Tennessee, filed his answer to that made by the State of Virginia in the suit at equity brought before the Supreme Court by the State of Tennessee for the settlement of the dispute, the representatives of both sides agreed as to the facts and the court was asked to make a decree for the appointment of a commission to settle the question. The decree is expected to be announced probably on Monday. The form of decree agreed on recites that the true boundary line between the States is that determined by the proceedings of 1891-1803. that it needs remarking and that a commission be appointed for that purpose. It is expected that one of the commissioners will be a prominent official of the coast and geodetic survey, possibly the superintendent, and in addition two others to be hereafter agreed upon. The proceedings have been of an entirely amicable nature and have been participated in by Governor Mc-Millin and Attorney General G. W. Pickle. of Tennessee, and Governor Tyler and Attorney General A. J. Montague, of Virginia.

The Cabinet meeting to-day, which lasted til 1:20 o'clock, was occupied almost en-

in a discussion of Porto Rican affairs. The election to select members to the popular branch of the government will be held some time next fall. Governor Allen will not receive any specific instructions as to the administration of the island

The condition of Senator Hanna, of Chic who has been suffering from the grip, is much improved. He was able to go to the

until after his return from there early in

Capitol this afternoon. The President to-day nominated Hiram H. Folson, of Alaska, to be a commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside

at Juneau. The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts to be Governor of Porto Rico.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, to-day filed with the speaker a petition, signed by 125 Republic ans of the House, asking for a rule for the consideration of the Nicaraguan canal bill May 1. At the same time Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, a minority member of the committee, presented a similar petition signed

by 125 Democrats. . . . Patents were issued to Indianians to-day as follows: George W. Brown, Summitville, poultry-feeding device; Clarence H. Conner, Indianapolis, postal stamp carrier; John E. Johnson, Anderson, fastening for spring structures of wire: Wilfred Kearton, Richmond, signal arm; John T. Luton, Evansville, automatic damper regulator; Henry A. Miller, Hoagland, window ventilator; Oliver P. Norman, Richmond, lawn mower; Wm. P. Parsons and A. Fuit, Al bany, pipe machine; Ernest Pipenbrick, Henry M. Williams, Fort Wayne, boat.

After extended meetings a unanimous agreement was reported to-day by the House and Senate conferees on the Hawaiian government bill. The Senate conpassed as a substitute for the Senate bill as a whole, although a number of amendon, is that provided by the House. The local option. The House provisions as to land laws are retained, including the amendment of Representative Newlands, of Nevada, restricting the amount of land to be held by a corporation to 1,000 acres. The other Newlands amendment providing for a committee to investigate the labor question in Hawaii is changed so that Commissioner of Labor Wright will condust the inquiry. The appointment of circuit judges, which was the subject of rather earnest differences, was finally dethe President.

The bill establishes a complete form o ernor and other executive officers, a Legslature of two branches and a judicial branch, consisting of a Supreme Court, circuit courts and Inferior courts. The bill provides that Hawaii shall be represented in Congress by a delegate who shall have a seat in the House of Representa- | Senator Allison Can Have the Vice tives with a right to debate but not a vote. The delegate to Congress is to be chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision in the bill as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island and the Territory district of the United States," with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukona and

As to the crown lands, which have been a source of some controvery, it is provided: 'That the portion of the public heretofore known as crown lands is hereby declared to have been, on August 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property the Hawaiian government and to be free and clear from any trust of or concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the rents, the issues and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law.

The Chinese on the islands are given one year to obtain certificates of residence, but the conferees struck out the amend ment inserted by Representative De Arproviding that "all Chinese and other Asiatics" arriving since the island was acquired by the United States, shall depart within one year or else be deported by the government. This latter provision was omitted in view of the belief that the Japanese have secured a treaty status in Hawaii and that their forcible deportation by the United States would involve a serious and needless breach with Japan.

Gen. John C. Gilmore, adjutant general at headquarters of the army, is seriously ill.

# BAILEY HAS SURE THING

NO OPPOSITION FOR SENATOR IN THE LONE STAR STATE.

Iorace Chilton Withdraws from th Race on the Ground of Poor Health-No Show Anyway.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 17 .- Political circles here were greatly surprised to-day by the announcement that Senator Horace Chilton senatorial race, leaving Congressman Joseph Bailey a clear field. Senator Chilton's withdrawal is based upon ill health and an inability to make a canvass of the State. Yesterday Mr. Bailey carried Travis of a doubtful cause, pioneering with courcounty, in which the state capital is lo- | age and forcing his way by main strength. cated, in the race for senator by about But on innumerable occasions he has been 1,200 majority. Primaries held within the last week or two in about a dozen counties had given Bailey a lead in the race. The announcement of Senator Chilton's withdrawal was made to-day by his campaign manager, who made public the fol- are often great and valuable where a more lowing note from Dr. C. A. Smith, the sen-

ator's physician: "Hon. Horace Chilton since his return from Washington has been suffering with a severe case of grip and overwork. With absolute quietude and rest he may recover his health in five or six weeks. He can only sit up an hour or two a day. He will not be able to leave his home under five

weeks.

Mr. Stafford says: "Upon taking charge of Senator Chilton's campaign I thought that within a few days he would be able not be necessary for him to resign his to enter the canvass personally, but I now | seat in the Senate until after the November bill. Hemenway and Watson will start on know that his illness is of such a nature elections. If chosen Vice President he that he will not be able to leave his homewithin four or five weeks, if then. It is a career in a most appropriate manner. His source of great pleasure and pride to the record at the close of the second McKinfriends ever the State that his private life is pure, without flaw or blemish and that | in the House of Representatives. Twentyhis services to his State as United States | eight years in the Senate. Four years Vice: senator have been able, faithful and con- President. Total, forty years of distinscientious, and he stands in the front ranks | guished service in the American Congress. of his fellow-senators. Afflicted as he is and unable to visit any section of the once or twice equaled in the history of our State or even read the communications of public men. his friends, while his opponent is making a vigorcus, active precinct campaign in almost every county in the State, it is fact that in past presidential campaigns readily seen that he is at great disadvan- his name has more than once been used in tage. Without criticism or asperity toward his opponent or those who have seen proper to espouse his cause, and his gratitude to his faithful friends who have so zealous- he is perhaps the only man in the United ly and earnestly supported him, he withdraws his name as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate and requests the announcement be made public.

Civil Engineer Loses His Reason.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.-Dispatches from Port Eads gave an account of the drowning from the steamer Jart, on which he was returning to this country, of L. H Hyer, a United States engineer, recently engaged in the survey of the route of Nicaraguan canal. It developed to-day when the Jart reached this city that Mr. Hyer had not been drowned. When the hatches were opened and sailors proceeded into the hole of the ship they found him concealed behind a lot of freight. His mind is gone. The unfortunate man was brought on deck and turned over to the police for safe-keeping, until his relatives can

HIS NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESI-DENT WOULD BE POPULAR.

Colleagues in the Scuate Advocating His Availability, but the Indi-

BOOM FOR SENATOR ALLISON

anian Himself Noncommittal.

RESIDENT M'KINLEY SAID TO PRE-FER THE IOWA STATESMAN.

His Friends in Washington, However, of Opinion He Could Not Be Pre-

vailed On to Accept.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Many of Senator Fairbanks's colleagues are discussing, in a most friendly spirit, the suggestion of his name in connection with the vice presidential nomination. The more he is Huntington, fire extinguishing apparatus; thought of by the national leaders the better they like the idea, a conclusion they are not slow in communicating to him. Senator Fairbanks remains absolutely noncommittal on the subject, although not unmindful of the kindly spirit behind the turing of proprietary medicines was a great | ferees yielded to the House measure, which | constant personal reminders of his availability he is obliged, in spite of himself, to hear. The point most often brought up in ments were made. In the main the form | connection with the vice presidential suggestion is the effect his nomination and election might have on Senator Faircratic member, Mr. Eades assured the com- | chief amendments are in providing a Dis- | banks's prospects for the higher honor in mittee that Indiana druggists were guilt- trict Court instead of the Federal Court 1904. At first blush many of his wellless of the offense of running prescription organized under general laws, and the wishers express the fear that his acceptcounter bars and called on Mr. Steele to striking out of the House provision post- ance of second place on the ticket this poning for one year the time for apply- year might be prejudicial to the broader "Are there any drug store bars in In- | ing the coasting laws to Hawaii. The pro- | and bigger ambition later on, but when it "Certainly not," replied Mr. Steele in a by the House bill, is retained in a modified | must continue to be very close and cordial with the President, whose friendly regard must follow him to the end of the second term and beyond, this objection loses force. The late Vice President Hobart restored the old friendly fellowship between President and Vice President, and such relations would be certain to continue to the end between Messrs. McKinley and Fairbanks should they be thrown into intimate official association. Senator Fairbanks's cided by leaving the appointments with popular strength in the West and the great esteem with which he is held in the East government for the islands, with a Gov- are especially dwelt upon by the national leaders in their discussion of the distinguished Indianian's availability.

# M'KINLEY'S FIRST CHOICE.

Presidential Nomination. CHICAGO, April 17 .- The Times-Herald's

Washington correspondent says: "Senator Allison will be the Republican vice presiof Hawaii is specifically made "a customs | dential candidate this year if he will accept the honor. The senior senator from Iowa is President McKinley's first choice for a running mate, and if Senator Allison indicates a willingness to serve his party in this role he will be unanimously named at Philadelphia two months hence. President of McKinley and his advisers in the administration hope Senator Allison will consent, but as yet they have had no opportunity to learn his wishes. The senator is in Iowa and is not expected to return for several

"The President is anxious to have upon the ticket with him a man of national prominence-a Republican whose name is known from one end of the country to the other. He wants a man who is in every way fit to be President, and who has won the confidence of the country by years of public service in responsible posts. For these reasons he had hoped to have Gov. Roosevelt upon the ticket, and for the same reasons he now wishes to secure the ac-

ceptance of Senator Allison.

"In administration circles there is a hope that the Iowa senator will be glad to round out his career with a term as Vice President. It is pointed out that this would not involve any change of scene for him. It would continue him in the Senate, where he has been so long and where he has been of such great service to the country and the party. The only difference would be that, instead of sitting upon the floor and working hard upon the committees he would be promoted to the chair. The vice presidency is right in line with Mr. Allison's career, and it is an office to which his temperament well adapts itself. He is now the leader of the Republican party in the Senate, and such he would continue to be promoted to the vice presidency. An ideal Vice President is dignified, amicable, of fine address, a leader of men through his wisdom, his moderation, his friendships his facility for making peace and securing had withdrawn from the United States harmony and action out of discord and chaos. This describes William B. Allison to

a nicety. "Though the recognized Republican leader in the upper branch of Congress. Mr. Allison is not aggressive. He never fights. He is never found at the front of vast service to his party by closing up the column, gathering in the stragglers, promoting the compromise which is the inevitable basis of all contested legislation. Diplomatic, patient, forbearing, enjoying the affection of all senators to an unusual degree, his practical achievements aggressive man would be worse than a failure. In many respects William B. Allison is an ideal public servant. A fighter like Teddy Roosevelt, a self-contained, aggressive man like Secretary Root would be an experiment of doubtful result in the vice presidential chair. The post fits Mr. Allison as if he were made for it or it for

"If Senator Allison will accept this assignment in his party's services there can be no doubt that he will add strength to the Republican national ticket. It would would have a chance to round out his great ley administration would be: Eight years

"Senator Allison's friends here do not think he will accept. They point to the connection with the vice presidential nomination, but the senator himself has always frowned upon it. It is also recalled that States who has thrice refused the secretaryship of the treasury. President Garfield wanted him for this post, President Harrison tried in vain to get him, President McKinley's overtures met with a like

# Long's Candidacy Indorsed.

BOSTON, April 17,-The perfunctory work of naming delegates to the Massachusetts state convention next month which will elect presidential electors and delegates at large to the national Republican convention, was enlivened in many city and town caucuses to-night by expressions of indorsement of Secretary of the Navy Long's vice presidential candidacy. Especially was this the rule in towns around Boston, but there was no expres-

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN